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Von Bernstorff Plots Against U. S.

Providence, R.I., Feb. 25.—The Providence Journal says today:

"The Providence Journal is in receipt of information direct from German embassy sources which proves the existence of a plot to drag the United States into humiliation and disrepute from which there can be no escape in connection with the attempt that is now being made to force the demand that Americans refrain from crossing the Atlantic on passenger steamers carrying armament."

"The plot, furthermore, if carried to a successful conclusion, would enable the German admiralty to sink any unarmed merchant ship leaving an American port and to destroy its entire crew and passengers without any possibility of the United States government making a protest."

"The statement made voluntarily to the Associated Press by Herr von Jagow in Berlin two weeks ago that the United States government had made new and additional demands on Germany in connection with the Lusitania matter, was in the hands of Count von Bernstorff before it was given out in Berlin. This von Jagow statement was part of the plot to embarrass the administration and discredit it."

"The new demand made through certain members of congress, whose fidelity to German wishes has become a matter of daily comment in Washington, was originated in the German embassy and sprang from the fertile brain of Dr. Heinrich Albert two weeks ago. Dr. Albert, with Count von Bernstorff, sent word to every propagandist in the country to begin the publication of statements, practically threatening a condition of war with Germany unless the United States government agreed to the latest Lusitania offer, and warning American citizens from travelling on armed passenger ships in the Atlantic."

"Within the next few days a number of the largest shipments of ammunition that have yet been made are scheduled to leave this country for Great Britain and France. Every effort is to be made by Germany to sink these ships, utterly regardless of whether they carry American or other passengers or whether they are armed or not."

"The United States agrees to issue a warning to citizens to keep off the vessels that carry arms for defence, such a warning, carrying with it the presumption that the United States favors Germany's view that such vessels are warships. Count von Bernstorff has arranged in advance a scheme which will put every Allied merchantman at the mercy of German submarines, whether armed or not. This is to be accomplished by the simple method of declaring, after such wholesale murder takes place, that while the particular vessel was not armed when she left an American port, armament had been placed on her on the high seas after her departure."

"The plot was originated and discussed in Bernstorff's suite of rooms in a New York hotel two weeks ago, and immediately thereafter messages were sent to subsidized German papers throughout the country in order to show that the German contention that these vessels would be armed at sea had already been made public as a warning of what might happen."

"One of the most notorious of these subsidized sheets, the Fatherland, sent out an advance notice of an editorial on this subject over a week ago containing the following language:

"If we desire to remove every possibility of friction, and if we desire to safeguard the lives of our citizens, there is only one peaceful course open to us—the United States must declare without delay that citizens traveling on board armed ships of qulliger

ents do so, at their own risk. This should apply not only to ships leaving American ports, but to all ships on the seven seas, no matter from what port they hail. If we permit American citizens to board vessels, which, while leaving American harbors without armament, are armed at sea, we shall only increase the possibility of disaster."

"The last sentence of this warning was originated at the conference referred to. At this conference the plan was formulated in detail, and it was then decided that if the German embassy could not prove by false affidavits or otherwise that certain ships were armed when leaving American ports, it could present affidavits after the destruction of such vessels in proof that they had received armament at sea, such affidavits coming in as large a flood as desired from any official or any submarine attacking vessels."

"With the ship at the bottom of the sea and her entire crew and passengers dead, there could be no possible means of disproving the German contention."

"In other words, it was decided that if President Wilson could be forced to issue a warning to American citizens telling them to keep off armed merchantmen, such a warning would give the German admiralty an absolutely free hand to sink any Allied merchant ship sailing out of any American port, without any warning whatever and without any attempt to rescue any of the passengers or crew."

WEED POISONING AMONG LIVE STOCK

(By P. R. Talbot, Provincial Veterinarian)

A great many plants, like animals, have some particular means of defending themselves. Some possess a very bitter taste, some have stinging hairs, some are covered with thorns and prickles, while others give forth deadly poisons which are fatal to such animals that are unfortunate enough to eat them. The animal losses in Alberta, resulting from stock eating these poisonous plants, is appalling, and this subject is becoming more and more of importance because of the ever-increasing number of live stock per acre on the ranges, which are therefore forced to eat unpalatable plants, with the consequence that poisoning cases are continually becoming more numerous.

From the data gathered on weed poisoning it appears that there are about five or six species of poisonous plants in this Province, which are well worthy of attention, but the one most commonly met with, which, in the opinion of many, causes greater loss than any other is the Water Hemlock.

The Water Hemlock is known by various names—as, spotted cowbane, beaver poison, and sometimes, though wrongly, water parsnip. It is allied with and somewhat resembles the cultivated parsnip. It is three to six feet high and the branches are short, erect, hollow, jointed, and widely spreading, each branch terminating in an umbrella-like expansion of small, white flowers. The flowers are in compound clusters, one to four inches across, and the small root stalks of the secondary clusters are unequal, being one or two inches long.

The plant flowers any time from July 1st to August 31st, and the seed ripens in August or September. The root consists of a bundle of spindle-shaped tubers, very much resembling small parsnips. It should also be borne in mind that propagation takes place, not only by the seeds, but from offsets of the root at the base of the old stem as well.

It is often found in considerable patches in open, marshy places, but is usually seen scattered sparingly along streams and ditches, by the waters of which the seeds are disseminated. It is found most frequently in this Province, however, in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and in the northern part

of Alberta, especially from Township 54 to the Peace River. The roots of the plant, which are long, have been known to contain a deadly poison, and have been used by the Indians for years for suicidal purposes. It is claimed that the flowering plants, when cut in hay, may be eaten by animals without any ill effects, but that the ripe seed-bearing plants are dangerous. Nevertheless, a number of cases have been reported where stock were poisoned in winter from eating "Slough Hay" cut in July, in which was found a considerable quantity of the Water Hemlock plant. The root may be pulled up by the guards of the mowing machine and very put up with the hay some time afterward, may produce disastrous results. The roots and foliage, however, are thought to be more poisonous in early spring than any other season, as the fresh, green sprouts, having a strong aromatic odor, seem to be very attractive to stock.

The roots are frequently pulled, or dug up, from the ground and eaten, and if they are trampled and crushed by animals seeking water, they give off a yellowish liquid, which floats on the water, and, being drunk of it, may affect stock fatally. It may be seen at once, therefore, that seed containing Water Hemlock should be fed.

The poison of the Water Hemlock is rapid and deadly in its action, death often resulting a few hours after it is eaten; but, in case only a small quantity of the seed is taken, the animal may linger along for some days, or may eventually recover. The principal symptoms are—frothing at the mouth and nose, rapid breathing, excessive urination, convulsions, coma, and death. It is also easy to diagnose a case, owing to the fact that few animals become poisoned at a time, and then always in wet places, the affected animal not being likely to go far from the spot where the weed was eaten.

As yet, the treatment for this plant poisoning is only in its experimental stage, and, unfortunately, where much of the plant has been eaten, drugs are not very successful, but permanent of potassium crystals in fifteen grain doses dissolved in water have been found beneficial in some cases. Of the more common treatments employed, those of melted lard, bacon grease, or bacon itself, given three times a day, have, in many cases, been effective. Milk, too, has often been tried with satisfactory results.

As the weed is borne in mind that long continuous rains during the rainy season (the latter part of May and early June) cause animals to seek shelter, and on the cessation of the rains the stock being hungry are indifferent to their choice of forage and are liable to overeat poisonous vegetation, which, under different conditions, they might not touch at all. Care should be taken in changing stock from one locality to another to prevent them from eating these poisonous plants, especially when the animals are hot and hungry, considerable attention should be given to them they become accustomed to their new surroundings.

From the nature of the localities where the Water Hemlock grows, hand pulling is the best means of exterminating this dangerous weed; and it is not at all difficult to remove all the plants in pastures and well-settled districts. The roots are generally shallow, being rarely over six inches beneath the surface, and can be easily dug up with a spade, then piled up in heaps and burned when dry. Never should they be pulled up and thrown into sloughs, where they may be trampled upon by stock, which would liberate its poisonous constituent (Circosin) and contaminate the water.

From what has been said in the foregoing one can readily understand the importance of this subject and the necessity of the farmer and stockman becoming familiar with the most common poisonous plants peculiar to their particular districts.

Great Battle is Now Raging

Paris, Feb. 24.—The great battle raged along the 25 mile front north and east of Verdun, in being followed with great interest by the public. The battle is the first of a large scale since September, and is believed to be the forerunner of stirring, and perhaps decisive, events. This battle is only beginning, but has already cost the Germans heavy casualties, and is giving us an appreciable advantage.

Paris, Feb. 25.—Fighting in the region of Verdun continues unabated. Several German infantry attacks have been repulsed. Artillery duels are going on with great intensity east of the Meuse despite a heavy snowfall. Paris is extraordinarily calm in the presence of the great battle and confidence in the result prevails.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN THE DOMINION

The employment of "aliens" is about the liveliest subject of consideration in Canada just now. Strictly speaking, of course, an "alien" is a resident who has not assumed the obligation of citizenship. The man born outside Canada, but who has taken the oath of allegiance, is not an alien but a Canadian citizen, and legally entitled to all the privileges of a man born in the country.

Events, however, have blurred the significance of this legal distinction. People in the United States have found that a good many citizens of Austrian and German descent are quite as lively in the Fatherland's interests as others who have never sworn allegiance to the Kaiser or the Emperor. In Canada there have been cases in which people of these races, though naturalized Canadian citizens, have openly expressed sympathy in an exasperating way with the enemy. The result has been to discount the value of naturalization, and to induce people here in enemy countries with a measure of public suspicion, whether naturalized or not. The blame rests largely upon the war-makers in Berlin and Vienna, who have flooded even neutral countries with an army of agents and spies, and carried on a criminal campaign that has naturally brought people of their race under suspicion everywhere. The upshot is that in Canada people of German and Austrian descent, even being discharged from public service, and also from private employment, wholesale, with little consideration as to whether or not they have taken out naturalization papers. So widespread has this practice become that it constitutes a problem with which the national government will probably have to deal, and which in the interests of all concerned cannot be dealt with too soon.

It must be remembered that these people came to Canada at our invitation, and with assurance that so long as they were not convicted of breaking laws of the land they would be allowed to earn a living. Also that they cannot leave the country without consent of the Government, which, under the existing circumstances, would not and should not be given to refuse to allow a man to earn a living for his family in Canada, and at the same time to refuse to allow him to leave Canada is to put him in a desperate position, particularly if he has a family to support. He is limited practically to the alternative of begging for food or of stealing. There are surely enough claims upon the public generosity at present without adding that of supporting thousands of men who would gladly work for a living if allowed to do so. And there is certainly enough inducement to crime without putting a whole class of people under the implication of hunger. The only way of meeting the situation is a way at once fair and in the interests of public peace and order seems

to be for the Government to offer to intern or otherwise provide for these people who, by the hundred, are being deprived of the chance to earn a living. Certainly if the man who has committed a crime for the purpose of aiding our enemies is entitled to be taken care of by the Government, the man who has not committed any offence is entitled to the same consideration when public opinion and the law combine to deny him the privilege of working for a living in Canada or elsewhere.

HOW WAR AFFECTS DRUGS

Although almost everything we use has advanced considerably since the beginning of the war, there is no line which has been so much affected as drugs and chemicals. Owing to the encouragement given, technical training and research work by the German Government, the largest manufacturers for chemicals were located in Germany, and, in fact, Germany was known as the drug store of the world, and was almost the only source for aniline dyes and products made from coal tar. Besides this, many of the herbs and medicinal plants were known as the Balkans, while Otto of Ross, one of the most expensive and highly prized perfumes claims "Turkey" as its greatest source of supply.

As an indication of the very great rise in price compared with October, 1913, as ruling in the New York market:

Acid Acetyl has advanced 1500 per cent.
Acid Carbolic, 1000 per cent.
Acid Salicyl, 1325 per cent.
Acid Oxalic, 650 per cent.
Belladonna Leaves, 1250 per cent.
Belladonna Root, 2100 per cent.
Chloride of Lime, 250 per cent.
Cream Tartar, 125 per cent.
Cod Liver Oil, 300 per cent.
Epsom Salts, 550 per cent.
Glycerine, 200 per cent.
Lanoline, 1000 per cent.
Oil of Wintergreen, 725 per cent.
Phenacetin, 1250 per cent.
Bromide of Potash, 1050 per cent.
Permanganate of Potash, 1250 per cent.
Quinine, 500 per cent.
Strychnine, 150 per cent.
Sulphate of Soda, 1250 per cent.

Probably the greatest advance is in a chemical known as Resorcin, which at present has advanced just forty times the price it was before the war.

Even the children's friend, Castor Oil, has more than doubled in price, and the best grade of this, which formerly came from Italy, it is impossible to procure at the present time, as there is an embargo on it from that country.

DEATH OF HERBERT MCWILLIAMS

The news of the death of Herbert McWilliams, son of Mrs. J. McWilliams, of Lacombe, caused a deep feeling of sorrow in Lacombe on Sunday last. "Herb" was a real son of Lacombe, having been born here almost 22 years ago, and had spent his whole life in the town. He was a most likeable boy, and numbered among his friends every one who knew him. A few months ago he answered his country's call for men, and joined the 66th Battalion stationed at Edmonton. A few days ago he was taken ill, and the doctor diagnosed his case as appendicitis, and he was taken to the Edmonton General Hospital, where an operation was performed. It was too late, however, and the doctors held out no hopes for him. He died on Monday morning, and his relatives were here of his serious condition. His mother, brothers, and sisters immediately went up to the city, and were at his bedside when he died. The members of the 66th Battalion of which he was a member turned out in full force on Monday and marched with the hearse to the C. P. R. depot at

Edmonton, from whence the remains were sent to Lacombe for interment. The members of his section accompanied the body to Lacombe, and attended the funeral, which was held here yesterday afternoon. It was the largest funeral ever seen in Lacombe, and as a mark of respect for the brave young life that had passed out all the business places in the town were closed while the funeral procession passed through the town. He was buried with full military honors, which were his, as he gave up his life in his country's service.

The following notices are from the Edmonton Bulletin:

The death occurred yesterday morning at the military hospital of the 66th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., of Pte. Herbert McWilliams, formerly of Lacombe, Alberta, after an operation for appendicitis, which was followed by pneumonia.

The deceased, who was 21 years of age, was a promising young soldier, and was well thought of by his comrades at the battalion headquarters. He enlisted at the Sarcee Camp on August 31st of last year, and has taken great interest in his work with the 66th ever since.

The funeral, which will be a military one, will take place at 1.30 this afternoon. A service will be held at Connelly & McKinley's undertaking parlors, conducted by the chaplain of the 66th Battalion, when the procession will leave for the C. P. R. station, where the body will be entrained for Lacombe for burial. It is quite possible that all the Lacombe men in the Battalion, of whom there are nearly a company, will be allowed by Lieut. Colonel McKinley to act as escort to Lacombe.

The whole of the 66th Overseas Battalion, C. E. F., turned out yesterday to attend the funeral of the late Pte. Herbert McWilliams, whose death occurred Sunday afternoon. The funeral left the undertaking parlors of Connelly & McKinley at 1.30, after a short service, conducted by the Rev. Mr. McDonald, chaplain of the regiment.

Heading the procession was a platoon of riflemen, with arms reversed; then followed the auto with the chaplain; the hearse bearing the remains of the dead soldier, came next; and this was followed by another car with the relatives of the deceased, who came here on Saturday and were with him before he died.

The regimental band followed, playing the "Dead March in Saul." The men of the regiment escorted the remains to the C. P. R. station, where they were entrained for Lacombe, where burial will take place by permission of Lieut. Col. McKinley, the pall-bearers, all of whom are Lacombe men, accompanied the body to that town where they will act in the same capacity.

Lieut. Col. McKinley and all his officers attended the funeral on foot, their horses being led at the rear of the procession by soldiers.

The return trip to the barracks from the station was made to the accompaniment of music from the pipers' band, bugle band, and the regular regimental band.

ANGELICAN CHURCH NOTES

The Synod of the Diocese of Calgary, which met last week, passed a good deal of helpful legislation. One matter that will commend itself to the Church generally was the grouping together of the various assessments into one fund, which will be applied according to a fixed percentage to the various needs. Get ready for the "Mission." It will have a message for synodical year. The object is to make the U. S. the foremost Christian nation in the world. We wish them God speed—but what about ourselves?

BORDEN ROARS LIKE A SUCKING DOVE

Ottawa, February 19.—The two speech debate—one by Premier Borden, the other by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—on the extension of the parliamentary term to October 7, 1917, leaves no doubt as to which political party has done and still does, though covertly, most of the yearning for a general election. If at any time between now and a year from next October, Canada is plunged into a conflict at the polls the outrage will be clearly up to the Borden government.

"If we pass this resolution," said Sir Wilfrid, in one of his noblest passages, "we take it that the threat of premature dissolution which has been held over our heads is removed from us."

To this no answer from Premier Borden, who gazed steadily at the mace. As the question was addressed to his conscience, it did not really demand a reply in form, but there were many present who thought he might have interpolated a gracious remark to the effect that the ghost was laid. But no, the government evidently wants all the party advantage that lies in an extension of term, but none of the party disadvantage inherent in a cast-iron declaration that there will be no general election in the interval.

On this subject of a general election the government has undergone three distinct phases of feeling. Just after the war broke out and just before the Manitoba scandals developed, the government was all for an election and the Hon. Bob Rogers was its prophet. After the Manitoba scandals burst and for a considerable thereafter the government was all against an election. In both these cases they took into account public opinion, which they reckoned was about as much against them as it was against a general election. They were probably right. At any rate they decided that they couldn't make the grade.

Only lately the government entered on its third phase of feeling in this matter—a sort of devil-may-care, take-it-or-leave-it kind of feeling born of desperation and a job bigger than its capacity. Public opinion is still strongly opposed to a general election, but the government, having looked the monster in the face, did not find him so dreadful as was supposed. They reasoned about this way: Will we take our chances now and appeal to the people not to change horses crossing a stream or shall we ask for a reprieve and hang it out nineteen months longer, always having in mind that if we come back our chickens will come home to roost and that grinding taxes, the offering of the war debt, will get us in wrong with the voters? Shall we, as Hamlet would put it, bear the evils that we have, or fly to others that we wot not of? Eh, what?

That was their frame of mind two weeks ago when the organizers were summoned to Ottawa and told to prepare for an election in May, and that was their frame of mind a week ago Tuesday when Premier Borden introduced his extension resolution to the House. They didn't give a hoot what happened it was Hobson's choice anyway. Cheer up, the worst is yet to come

—that was the message written all over Premier Borden's gloomy countenance. He spoke as one looking back over his shoulder at the good times. Premier Borden wears a haunted look—evidently he never expects to be quite happy again.

Still hope springs eternal in the human breast and no government gets down so far in the well that it can't see a little light at the top. So on the off chance that things will feel better in October 1917, and that the Ontario majority, which has been largely exported overseas in the shape of soldiers, will be back again, the government decides to ask for an extension, being convinced, as it were, that matters are going from bad to worse anyway and that they might as well stay with the procession. Meanwhile there is always the chance of a smashing victory by the Allies in Europe and a snap election on the head of it in Canada, a khaki election that might or might not save off the day of fate for another five years. Who knows? Likewise who cares? It's a gambler's chance.

Personally I do not believe that the Allies will gain smashing victories in Europe—this is a war of attrition—and even if they did win a smashing victory I believe its effect would be discounted by a smashing reverse before the election writs could be issued. But the government seems to cling to this straw and it would be cruel to take it from them. Besides victory in Europe or not, it would disgust all decent men if the Borden government perpetrated a breach of confidence by bringing on a general election before the expiry of the time so loyally and generously assented to by the Opposition. Like Sir Wilfrid, the country will take it for granted that "the threat of premature dissolution is removed from us" and will visit its anger on those who violate the trust. In other words if the Borden government shoots the albatross it must take the consequences.

Premier Borden's mood of abiding depression did not make for a good speech. He had to explain away the frankest admission ever made in Canadian history that we do not govern ourselves, that it lies with Great Britain to amend our Constitution and give us freedom to do certain things which necessity and our own common sense enjoin upon us. But it was not that that worried him—he is an Imperialist—but his own responsibilities. To these responsibilities Premier Borden made lengthy allusion, pointing out that some of the cabinet ministers, notably he himself, the minister of finance, the minister of militia and the minister of marine—had about twenty times as much work and all the rest half a dozen times as much as they expected when they took the job. No doubt Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey and others who are several thousand miles nearer the conflagration can make similar complaints, but up to this writing no means have been heard from that quarter. Judging from their speeches, their urbanity, unlike Premier Borden's, has not suffered from the strain.

It's rather a wonder that Premier Borden, who has such a respect for British precedent when it is useful to him—that if Premier Asquith went to bed and blew out the gas he would go and do likewise. It's rather a wonder, I re-

peat, that Premier Borden doesn't follow British precedent by bucking up and looking cheerful. He went back to Queen Anne to get British precedent for extending the life of parliament—not to mention recent legislation on the subject—but he doesn't seem to take British precedent with him into his daily life. The man on the street, who pays less attention to British constitutional precedent and more attention to Canadian common sense with each passing year practices the British bull-dog spirit right along and says not a word about it. What if some of the cabinet ministers are over-worked? We know that Atlas was a weary but we have not read anywhere that he whined.

Considering that it was all arranged beforehand with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose party had told him to do what he thought best, it was a rather cheap piece of bravado on Premier Borden's part to announce that if the resolution got anything less than the unanimous support of parliament he would withdraw it. "Then it would be for the government to consider its course." Premier Borden's admirers called it holding the pistol to Sir Wilfrid's head. But you will observe that the pistol was loaded with blank cartridge—the Premier didn't say there would be an election, because he isn't sure how it would turn out, but he does say that "The government will consider its course." These delphic words leave the question open. It is a threat or a promise according as each member of parliament views his own chances of re-election. Meanwhile as a statement it would vastly please Bolton the Joiner because it roars, look you, like a sucking dove.

As a matter of fact Premier Borden knew exactly just what Sir Wilfrid Laurier was going to do and say about the resolution a day before it came up in the House. He knew that Sir Wilfrid was going to support the extension for the reasons he has maintained from the beginning of the war—first that Canada's whole attention should be devoted to winning the war, second that he would not use the "bloody key" of an election for a return to office. Premier Borden

knew that. He also knew that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had gone in the face of a considerable body of Liberal opinion in the caucus which viewed with alarm the abatement of home rule involved in asking the British Government for an extension. And knowing all that, Premier Borden, probably because his speech was prepared and he didn't care to change it, went ahead with his rabbit like defiance of the wicked Opposition.

He would withdraw the resolution forthwith! The government would "then consider its course." It remained for Sir Wilfrid to call the bluff, which he did when he pointed out, that lacking the unanimous support of the Canadian Parliament, the British Government would never grant the extension anyway. Consequently Sir Robert Borden, who had been assured of unanimous support before the resolution was submitted to the House, was bravely engaged in knocking down a straw man. Sir Wilfrid did not say that in so many words, but such was the impression he conveyed.

As for the government "considering its course" it will surprise them on reflection to see how far that course is mapped out for them by the good nature, hearty support and patriotic enthusiasm of a loyal Opposition in enabling them to avoid an election which they are more anxious to dodge than to meet face to face with the sins of the Shell Committee on their backs.

H. F. G.

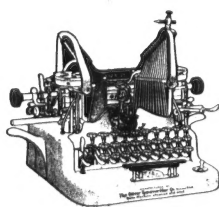
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Tea Table Talks No. 3

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For copies of any of the above bulletins in which you are interested, write the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. For information on any matter connected with the use of lumber or other forest products, address H. Houston, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, Regina, Saskatchewan; or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia Has
a Wood for Every Use

DEDICATED TO THE YOUNG MAN WHO WILL NOT ENLIST

Don't you feel a little lonesome when you walk about the street,
And read the signs that tell you what to do?
Don't you feel a little ashamed when at every step you meet
A lad that's dressed in khaki eyeing you?
Have you chosen to ignore them? Have you stopped to count
the cost?
In future years you'll figure up the toll;
You'll have earned the name of "slacker," and the chance that
you have lost
Will mark the desolation of your soul.

Don't you think 'twill be forgotten. No matter where you are,
The question to be answered first of all
Will be, "What was the battalion that you served with at the
war?"
Can you tell them that you never heard the call?
Why, there's some men who are longing to take that trip to
France,
But are hampered—age or sickness foil the plan;
I can bring them by the dozens who'd go with you on the
trip.
It 'twere only just to help you play the Man.

You're at work in store or office, there are girls to do your
job;
Another payroll's waiting for your name.
There are comrades waiting for you; there are medals for
your job;
There are honors that are waiting for your claim.
If it's dying that you're scared of, well, you'll have to die
some day.
But you're bound to live through your allotted span;
And if old Death should claim you, could you find a better
way
Than to meet him as a soldier and a man?

You'll be first to do the shooting at the finish of the war;
You'll be standing 'mid the women with a flag;
You'll be cheering for the Empire as you never cheered before,
And forget the days your knees were on the sag.
Then you'll go back to the office, the workshop, or the store,
To find your pay-check waiting with the "can."
The smiling boss will tell you, "You're not wanted any more;
The job you held is handed to a Man."

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY OR THE PARABLE OF THE THREE WISE MEN

(As Written in the Fifth Book of "Thorpus Secundus")

1. NOW, it came to pass in the fourth year of the Rule of William, of the tribe of Puffer, that there arose a great clamor among the peoples that dwell in the land that lies round and about the Brook, Blindman.

2. For they cried with a loud voice, "Give unto us, we pray thee, the rails of steel, upon which will pass to and fro the chariots of iron and of wood, laden with the products of our vineyards."

3. ALSO, shall they bear the corn which we have harvested, and the swine and the beasts of the field, which we have fattened, to the Market Places, even unto the ends of the earth, shall they bear them, and to the peoples thereof.

4. FOR they said, "We and our kin would fain journey forth on divers occasions, even unto the Town of Lacombe, and the Country which lies beyond."
5. AND whereas, in these days, the way is long and tedious, and our beasts of burden are weary, with travel, and falter by the wayside.

6. SO shall we profit accordingly, and the value of our lands also, were our desire fulfilled, and joy be within our hearts.

7. NOW it came to pass that the noise of their murmurings came to the ears of Three Wise Men of the East; one of the tribe of Strathy, one of the tribe of Gibson, and one of the tribe of Taylor.

8. AND they lifted themselves up, and came even from the City of Toronto into the land of the Brook, "Blindman," even with great haste and swiftness, so came they.

9. AND the people saw them coming, even when they were afar off, and they welcomed them gladly, and there was great rejoicing throughout the land.

10. FOR it came to pass, that there were certain of the Elders of the City who were possessed of chariots which burn of the gas of the earth, and run swiftly.

11. AND they it was who went unto to meet the Three Wise Men, and bring them with haste to the City.
12. AND when they were come into the City they lifted up their voices and called the people together, and when they were all assembled they spake unto them, saying,

13. "LO, and behold; Although we would fain discern our ourselves of the wealth which we possess, yet would we rather that you, yourselves, should give, each according to

your ability, either of your land or of your silver and gold."
14. AND it shall come to pass that ye shall, in due time, reap of the blessing, which we shall provide for you, when ye have the chariots to bear the fruits of your vineyards to the Market Places."

15. AND some there were who gave a hundred talents, and some fifty, and some ten, each according to his power of giving, and recked not of that which he had expended.

16. AND some there were that mocked, saying one to the other, "Surely these men have enough, and to spare; why, then, do they ask of us for that which we do not have. First, let us see how much they can accomplish, and then we have the rails of steel, and have seen the chariots run thereon, will we give without murmuring."

17. FOR they said, "We are of the land of Missouri, and to us it must be shown."

18. AND the Wise Men spake unto the people further saying, "Now we gather ourselves together and go forth, one day's journey, to the North, even to the City of Edmonton, and beseech those in authority, even the Pontiff Sifton, to give of the coffers of the Country on our behalf."

19. AND it shall come to pass that when he shall see of the greatness of your need, then shall his heart be filled with compassion, and he will hearken unto the voice of your mouths."

20. AND they did so, and for the space of two days the land of their habitation was deserted.

21. AND with them went he, William, of the tribe of Puffer, and he, John, of the tribe of Shirkey, for he was a mighty man of valor, and renowned throughout the land.

22. ALSO, they of the tribe of Larson, of Hopkins, and of McPherson, of Putland, and of Thorp, of Dameron, and of Garries, of Skonsberg, and of Haarrstad, of Christensen, and of Vickerson, and many others.

23. AND when they were come unto the City the dwellers therein were amazed at the marvel of their apparel, and they said one to the other, "Where comes this army of Hay-Seeders?"

24. AND when it was told unto them that they came from the land of the Brook, "Blindman," they marvelled the more, for they knew not in their hearts where this Country might be found, for its fame had never been noised abroad in their midst.

25. AND it came to pass that a great feast was spread in honor thereof, and they became filled with new wine, and waxed eloquent in the praise of their Country.

26. NOW, it chanced that this assembly found favor in the

sight of the Pontiff, Sifton, and he spake unto them in a loud voice, saying, "Truly thou art a people of wondrous accord, and faith in the land of your habitation; surely it must be a land flowing with milk and honey if such, which you have spoken unto me, be true."

27. AND he promised them many things, even to the half of his dominion. "Howbeit," he murmured to himself, "sic transit gloria mundi," which, being translated, means "Go chase yourselves."

28. SO they returned, each unto the land of his father, and peace reigned in their midst.

29. AND it came to pass, that ere many suns were set, that the first sod was turned, and thereafter, for many days, the sound of the pick and the plowshare, and the noise of the reaper, was heard in the land.

30. FOR he, John, of the tribe of Shirkey, came with his horses and men, an hundred fold, and labored mightily throughout the season.

31. SO it was that the mocker ceased in his mocking, and joy was throughout the land.

32. NOW it was that certain of the Wise Men hired he, John, of the tribe of Dameron, and his chariot with him, and he drove them throughout the Country, overseeing them that labored, and spying out the land.

33. AND behold, the driving of John was as the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi, for he drove as one driving a race.

34. NOW, it came to pass, that in due time the treasure-box became empty, and all the monies expended, and those that labored rested from their labors, for their hearts misgave them, toiling without reward.

35. NOW, it came to pass, that the Three Wise Men gathered together certain of those that sit in the high places and sold to them of the half of their birth-right, with the promise of great reward.

36. AND when they were about to depart hence out of the land, they besought them in secret to say naught, to their neighbor of the favor that they had bestowed upon them.

37. AND as a sheep before its shearers is dumb, so they opened not their mouths.

38. SO they departed each to his own land, and the place here of knows them no more.

39. AND the mocker continues in his mocking, saying, "Let your hearts be troubled, for have ye not a grade and a force thereon, and to us it seemeth that if not yourselves, then your sons, or happily, your sons sons, shall see of the fulfillment of your desires."

40. AND to this day they murmur, one to the other, throughout the land, "nil des perandum," which, being translated, means, "We Should Worry."

SEALAH.

BENTLEY ITEMS

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1915.

Yes; this is Spring. April weather is now welcome. If February weather is not followed, still, many of us had some faulting to do that needed sleigh for same, so there are some dis-appointments.

The McPherson Mill is closing out west, and those wanting lumber had better get busy an go after it.

Mrs. W. N. McPherson, and son Douglas, returned from Calgary on Friday after a few weeks' visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. Sambrook, at that place.

If you farmers wish to give the Red Cross Fund a boost, do your purchasing on the 29th, Red Cross Day, at the stores that are assisting the Red Cross Fund on that date.

We are grieved to announce the death of John B. Taylor, of this place, who came to Bentley from England with his family some 12 years ago and built the first hotel here. The funeral services will be held today at the M. E. Church. Further particulars will appear in next issue.

The editor of the Bad Land News was in our village the other day, but did not go over the ground very thoroughly, as we were called in a hurry. We might have told him that Casey Jones was dead, but would like to be revived and revised, in Bentley, at most any date; that Fred Chapman did some work at

his barber shop the other day; that we have a nice bunch of sports that enjoy poking a hole in their neighbors window; that the said bunch of sports have very little respect for themselves or the living dead, or the day; that C. W. seems to have more pay-days than the most of us, although they be small; that C. F.'s gloomy look is caused from overwork, looking sales, and other things that we dare not mention, but Bill might.

Our garage man, and "Overland" agent, P. E. Thorp, took two purchasers, Fred and J. H. Dameron, up to Edmonton on Friday last to bring down their recent purchases, leaving Edmonton on Sunday a.m. They arrived at Bentley in time for supper on Monday without breaking the speed limit at any place en route. The writer reserved a seat for the down trip, but found, after starting, that his ticket was only third class, and he had to get out and push when held up by snow-drifts. He had to buy his own grub. He is now consulting A. M. Erskine as to the chance of collecting damages from the "Overland" people, or the promoter of the trip.

P. W. Thorp decided that the C.P.R. service was better than the "Overland" Edmonton to Bentley service, cancelling his "Overland" ticket on Sunday night. He transferred at Wexsaw to the C.P.R. John Ingram thought likewise. We cannot say the trip was uneventful, but no one was killed.

The two new "Overland" cars brought down on Sunday a.m. and Monday, from Edmonton, came through very nicely, considering the amount of snow across the roads in places, and some mud. They like the Ford, rambled right along, and in no place were held up for more than a few minutes, no shovel or team being called into use on the entire trip.

RIMBEY ITEMS

Rev. Dugan is spending a week with friends at Dainsland.

Rev. Lionel Lockhead took Mr. Dugan's appointments last Sunday.

Arthur Symonds is laid up with an attack of sciatica rheumatism.

Miss Pearl Everhart will begin school at Lavisita on the 1st of March.

Melvin Shepherd returned last Saturday from the east, where he had spent the winter.

Jess Lloyd, Sr., Ted George, and Wm. Sayles, made a business trip to Ponoka last week.

Miss Beveridge, who had been at her home in Calgary since Xmas, has lately returned to Rimbe.

The movies were very good last Friday night, and drew a large crowd. Another exhibition will be given next Saturday.

Rev. Hathaway attended the Synod at Calgary last week. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hathaway and Mrs. K. Waters.

Mr. Jacobs, who has been sick with rheumatism for many weeks at the Windsor Hotel, has recovered sufficiently to be out of bed.

Mrs. Wilton informs us that her son, Percy, and Bernard Miles, left for the front three weeks ago, and are probably on the fighting line by now.

Putland & Thorp's store was entered sometime during last Friday night, and a small sum of money taken. The entrance was made by breaking two locks on the back door.

Miss Patch now has a class of thirteen music pupils, and is also organizing a string band in the girls' club. We shall look forward with pleasure to her demonstrations of a like nature.

Mrs. Prosser would be glad to receive a photograph of all who have enlisted from these parts, as it is the wish of the Branch to establish a "Roll of Honor," which will be placed in Rimbe Town Hall.

All the Branches of the Red Cross throughout Alberta have been asked to make a special effort to gain funds on the 29th of this month. We intend placing lists in the stores, etc., for donations, and hope that every one will do their best to help in this good work.

The recital given by Miss Josephine Patch's music class last

Tuesday night, was a very enjoyable affair, and was well attended. The performance of the little folk was most pleasing. Alice Rimbe, who is the youngest in the class, being only 10 years old, played while four other little girls sang a hymn. She also played an instrumental. Nancy Rimbe received the prize for having the greatest number of perfect lessons during the year.

Rihndold Saur and Miss Anna Schrader were married last Thursday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schrader, living 7 miles southwest of Rimbe. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dugan. It was a very quiet wedding, only relatives of the bride being present. After the ceremony all partook of a wedding dinner, after which the bride and groom, accompanied by the bride's home, near Buckhorn, where they will live for the present. We extend best wishes for a long and happy married life.

WOODY NOOK ITEMS

Some chinook we have had the last few days.

Everybody tries to la grieve a little harder than the other fellow.

We hear that Mr. McNabe took his lawn-mower in for repairs, and expects to cut his lawn next week.

Glad to hear Dad Wisson is getting better. He can walk a little again. Dad says, "No more skating for me."

I hear Woody Nook is starting an Agricultural Society, and going to give \$500.00 in prizes every year. Humph! I must be money in the wood business.

Exports from the United States on war material for the year 1914-1915 amount to the sum of \$354,987,348. Old Uncle Sam seems to profit anyway.

Who says it doesn't pay to keep hens? Max Umbreit gets a wheelbarrow full of eggs every day. He says if the warm spell keeps on he'll have to put on sideboards on his wheelbarrow.

Louis Birskey says, "War is more ticklish as poker. Agreements to quit at twelve o'clock don't count. A stippled victory at half-past ten don't mean anything."

Roy Rice was coming around at 3 p.m., the other morning routing his neighbors out of their beauty sleep to ship a car of hay. Wait till daylight next time, Roy, as I have been walking in my sleep ever since.

Say that Bad Lands news agent needs to think seriously of his future, as when a man starts making fun of another man's snore—well, old man, get after them; it does some fellows good to get sore at an outsider once in a while. It gives the home folks relief. See!

"Sure! I know," says Zapp, "but if a feller goes to work and buys a mousy-seven cent book of stamps in Warsaw he runs a big chance that he would use fifty per cent. of it on letters, and the balance in a postage stamp album as souvenirs of when the Germans used to be in Warsaw."

ARBORDALE ITEMS

Mr. John McDougal is away to Edmonton for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Aldwinkle spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Coverdale's.

Mrs. Hall Ogilvie and daughter were in Lacombe last week visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Thompson.

Watch for the announcement of the next debate between the Arbordale U.F.A. team and the Young People's Society of Lacombe, in Arbordale soon.

The annual church meeting, held in Fairview Church, was well attended, and the following officers were elected for the current year: Board of Managers—Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. M. Douglas, Mr. E. Madden; secretary, treasurer, Mrs. Flewelling.

On February 29 The Guardian will give five per cent of the total business of the day, including subscriptions, to the Red Cross Society. Pay for your paper that day.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

APPELLATE DIVISION—

EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in November.

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL NON JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in January, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CAUSES—

EDMONTON and CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February, and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CIVIL CAUSES—

WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May, and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

LEITHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May, and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

**The Store
with the
Best Values**

THE LEADING STORE

**The Store
with the
Right Prices**

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS ANTICIPATE YOUR NEEDS

Pongee Silk

200 yards of Pongee Silk, 34 inches wide, extra fine quality, suitable for dresses and waists, special per yard.....35c

Ladies' Waists

2 doz Ladies' Waists, assorted patterns, extra good quality, at a special bargain. On sale regular to \$3.00 for.....\$1.50

Raw Silk

100 yards of Raw Silk, 36 inches wide, extra heavy weight; colors are brown, tan, navy, light blue. This is very special. Regular to \$1.00 per yard for.....69c

Dress Goods

100 yards of heavy Melton Cloth, in navy, black and stripes, special value, regular 50c per yard for.....38c

Braid

Just received a good assortment of Braid, assorted colors, 6 yards to a card, worth 20c per card, on sale at.....10c

New House Dresses

5 doz Ladies' House Dresses, in gingham and prints, good assortment of colors, extra well made. Secure your wants early. Special on sale.....\$1.25

Clothing Department



One lot of Suits at.....\$9.90
worth up to \$14.00

One lot of Suits at.....\$6.90
worth up to \$10.00

25 per cent off on all cloth
Overcoats for men and
boys.

25 per cent off any Hat or
Cap in our entire stock.

Fur Coats

Cub Bear Fur Coats.....\$17.90

Korean Beaver.....22.50

Black Beaver Cloth Fur
Collar Overcoats, full
Chamois lined, worth.....15.75

Black Melton Fur Collar
Overcoats, worth \$15.....9.95

Special prices on Fancy Macki-
naws.

**Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c**

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**All Kinds of
Hockey Skates
in the
Hardware Dept.**

St. John's Ambulance Association

To the Public:—

A local branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association has just been formed in Lacombe and as the Society is new to this district the officers feel that a short explanation of its work and methods is in order.

The purpose of the Society is to provide for the soldiers at the front the smaller comforts and necessities which otherwise do not reach them or are only sent to individuals by their friends. Socks, soap, tobacco, cigarettes, and all minor articles which are found to be needed will be forwarded to them through the Provincial Council of the Association at Edmonton, of which Hon. G. H. V. Buiyes is Honorary President, Dr. Tory President, and Prof. Harlow of Alberta University Honorary Secretary.

The local officials wish to make it very clear that in its objects and line of work it in no way conflicts with the Red Cross, a society which will continue to receive from them the heartiest sympathy and support in its splendid work, a work however which does not include the work done by this Association. We therefore ask support in the way of contributions of either goods, cash or work from all who are able and willing to join. No membership fee is required but the Association will, from time to time, endeavor to raise money by such means as teas, etc. At present we have undertaken to supply the local contingent of 151st Battalion with socks. The officers of the local branch are as under:

Convener.....Mrs. David Calder
Buyer.....Mrs. Andrew Urquhart
Treasurer.....Mrs. John McNab
Secretary.....Miss McKenty

and an advisory board, which may be added to from time to time, consisting of the following ladies: Mrs. W. J. Simpson, Mrs. D. L. Garland, Mrs. A. M. MacDonald, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. D. Cameron, Mrs. J. G. Nickerson, Mrs. R. Ramsay, Mrs. Nellie, Mrs. Clowes, Mrs. Lothian, Mrs. Peter McDonald.

As the bitterest struggle of the war will probably be fought out on the western front within the next few months and may be even now commencing, the utmost effort of every organization of this kind is now required and we, therefore, hope for such support as will make the work of this branch prompt and efficient.

Meetings of the Board will be held on the first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m., the first one on March 7th at the residence of Mrs. McKenty, succeeding meetings to be announced later.

LACOMBE BRANCH ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Items of Interest Locally

Coming—"The Night Stage,"

Milton Switzer is here visiting relatives.

Mrs. Elliott will not receive again this season.

Mrs. Nickerson will not receive again this season.

Mrs. D. Calder will not receive again this season.

Phone 95—the New Meat Market—for your needs in the meat line. F. Choeseeman.

Don't forget the fact that the great Mutual Masterpicture, "The Night Stage," will appear at the Rex shortly.

The first lot of uniforms for the boys of the 151st arrived Thursday and the boys now look and feel much more like business.

Hub Camp No. 13524, Modern Woodmen of America, will hold the annual ball on the night of March 17. Woodmen, keep this date in mind.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

Any merchant who has not obtained a poster for his window certifying that he is a contributor of a percentage of his receipts for the 29th of February

to the Red Cross, can obtain the poster from Mrs. Tett, Secretary of the local Red Cross.

The Rex management announce "On the Night Stage" for Thursday evening next. You'll be sorry if you miss it.

There will be a box social held in the School House at Morning-side on Friday, March 3rd. Everybody come. Boys, bring the girls; girls, bring the boxes.

The largest attendance ever given an entertainment of the kind in Lacombe greeted the Welsh Quartette at the Comet on Thursday evening. The concert was fully up to expectations, and the description of the sinking of the Lusitania, given by T. Rieca Williams, was alone well worth the price of admission.

"The Diamond From the Sky" got away to a good start Tuesday evening. The Rex was crowded for the opening chapter. This is said to be the most costly serial yet produced, and the opening chapters indicate that it will be of far more than usual interest. Ten thousand dollars is the price offered for the best sequel.

Who said money was scarce? Mary Pickford has just turned down an offer of \$300,000 a year from another movie concern. She says money does not always bring happiness, and that she prefers to remain among her friends at the Famous Players Studio and scrape along on her meagre salary of \$2,000 a week (\$104,000 a year) and half the profits resulting from the pictures she appears in.

RED CROSS NOTES

Tuesday, February 29th, has been named as Red Cross Day throughout the Dominion of Canada, and businesses in the country, with few exceptions, have agreed to donate 5 per cent. of their profits on that date to this great cause. Lacombe is not behind other communities, and the businessmen have fallen into line, and Tuesday should prove to be the day of big business. The following businesses in Lacombe have decided to give the five per cent. Trade with them on that day and help swell the funds of the Red Cross:

A. M. Campbell
Pioneer Meat Market.
D. Cameron.
C. R. Denike.
Ole Boode.
Arnot's.
The McDermid Drug Co.
Gunn Bros.
Paul Hoson.
W. L. Elliott.
Morrison & Johnston.
Lacombe Bakery.
A. Urquhart & Co.
Watt & Hay.
F. E. McLeod.
Rex Theatre.

We believe that several other business houses have also fallen into line since the above list was mailed to The Guardian from the Edmonton headquarters.

Trade at the above stores on Tuesday next. Every cent you spend in any of them means more funds for the great work of the Red Cross Society.

(By F. A. McKenzie)
London, Feb. 17.—Responsible Canadian officers request me to

urge upon the people the needlessness of sending supplies of warm winter equipment. Many battalions are overwhelmed with enormous stocks of Balaclava helmets, mittens and the like, for which there is no possible use. Socks are always welcome.

The quartermaster of one western battalion tells me that when recently shifting quarters, several cartloads of unwanted comforts were left, and seventeen fresh cases then arrived. He says: "We appreciate the kind intentions, but wish the donors would now direct their energies to the care of returned wounded and invalid soldiers, whose need is much greater."

All ranks say they greatly appreciate Canadian newspapers and magazines posted direct and regularly to the officers' and men's messes. The delivery of papers by freight is greatly delayed.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

Last Monday evening an appreciative audience listened to Mr. Scragg's address and carried away a quantity of material for cheerful and amusing reflection. He spoke of the difference between "Wit and Humor," and gave illustrations of characteristic difference between English, Scotch, Irish and American. Mrs. Scragg contributed two solos, which were much enjoyed. "Ben Bolt," as an English selection, for Irish, "The Little Green Shamrock."

Next Monday evening the topic taken by different members will be "Pathfinders on Plain and Prairie." This will cover a synopsis of the discovery of the "Great West," also of the coast, now B.C.; origin of the Hudson Bay Co., and the beginning of missionary work by James Evans, Geo. McDougall, and Geo. Young.